# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE DAILY RENALD, two cents per copy, \$7 per annu-THE WEEKLY HEGALD, every Saturday, at six cent-pp, or \$3 per annum. He Buroppus Billion \$1 per annu-mp part of Great Britain, or \$5 to any part of the Continual, a include postage. VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing importasolicited from any quarter of the world; if host telling paid for. BOOUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS AND PROBLEMS AND PAGE-

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do JOB PRINTING executed with neatures, cheapness and des THE PANILY HERALD, every Wednesday, at four cents per

AMUSEMENTS THIS DAY AND EVENING ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street OPERA MATINE AT ONE O'CLOCK-LA TRAVIATA-BARBER OF SEVILLE.

BROADWAY THEATRK, Broadway.—Afternoon, Cons an BROTHERS—Nippen in the Brothon Juan. Evenin Pizarro—Corrers Wiff.—St. Mary's Eve-Don Juan.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Afternoon, Jessie Brows.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Afternoon, Cool as Cocumber-Valentine and Onson-Four Lovers-Jumi Jum. Evening, Glendower-Golden Axe-Mattro Falcot -Spitzies.

WALLACK'S THRATER, Broadway.—Afternoon, Dvin-pos Love-Neptone's Deprat. Evening, Going to the Ba--Lady of the Bedchanger. LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway. - After

noon, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. COASIN-AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, -- Morning And. nows and Evening -TRIODOR'S MINIG WORLD-DR. VALETTIES, &C.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDING, 561 and 563 Broadway feernoon and Evening, Krinorias Sonus, Dances, &c.

MECHANIC'S HALL AZ Broadway .- BRYANTS' MINSTERLE CAMPBELL MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway. - Afternoon at

PALACE GARDEN, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue. Andernoon and Evening - Squarellanes - Gymnastic - Some

NEW HALL, Broadway, next Bleecker street. MECHANIC PAINTING OF THE DESTRUCTION OF JEHUSSLEM, &C.

DODWORTH'S ROOM, Broadway.—Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, by Signora Lands and Other Eminent Antists.

New York, Thursday, November 18, 1858.

#### The News.

The steamship Canada arrived at Halifax yester day. She left Liverpool on the morning of the 6th inst. and her advices are, therefore, three days later than those received by the Vanderbilt at this port. The news, in a commercial point of view, is exceedingly important, though its character has doubtless been anticipated by the commercial public.

The advices from New York taken out by the Canada caused a fall in cotton in the Laverpool market of one-quarter of a penny per pound. The market continued irregular, and o the 5th closed heavy at the decline mentioned. while at Manchester there was more business doing. Breadstuffs exhibited a declining tendency. but prices had not materially changed. Provisions generally were dull, at a decline. The London sugar market was heavy, and previously reported rates barely maintained.

The London brokers' circulars report American securities inactive, without change in rates. Consuls are quoted at 97% a 98 for both money and account. Money was abundant, at comparatively cheap rates.

The United States frigate Ningara was at St Vincent, Cape Verd Islands, on the 22d, where she probably put in for water. Fifty-seven of the 271 negroes placed on board of her had already died. There were rumors in London that Lord Derby would resign the Premiership, in consequence of ill-he alth, and that Lord John Russell would be called to the head of affairs.

The news from the Continent of Europe is unimportant.

By the Canada we have later accounts from South America. It is stated that the Paraguayans were actively making preparations to repel the forces of the United States.

Our correspondent at St. Martin, W. I., writing on the 1st inst., says:-The yield of salt from the lagoons this season has exceeded two million bushels-The crops of sugar, yams and corn, have been good, and the growing ones look well. Rain is abundant. and good health pervades the whole island. There is no sugar in first hands, and but very little sale and rum; the latter is distilled from molasses, and is superior to that made at St. Croix.

The California overland mail, with San Francisco dates to the 22d ult., two days later than those received by way of Panama, arrived at St. Louis on Tuesday night. The news is unimportant. Most of the passengers from New York bound for Fraser river had left San Francisco for the interior of California. General Harney had started for Oregon. An earthquake shock was felt at San Francisco on the 21st ult.

Senator Broderick, of California, has arrived at St. Louis from Salt Lake City. He encountered severely cold weather in the mountains, and had one foot frozen. When on the Plains his conveyance upset, and Mr. Broderick had a rib broken and was otherwise severely bruised.

Our correspondent in Galveston, Texas, writing on the 7th inst., states that fever still prevailed in the city, but it was not extending. Frost was daily looked for, but had not been felt at date. The shipping trade of the port was very brisk, as many as nincteen steamers arriving each month from different home ports, besides a number of sailing yeasels weekly. The disease known as the "black tongue" was appearing amongst the cattle" all over the State. The following are the receipts for a week from the interior: 2.118 bales cotton, I do. wool, 945 hides, 9 bbls, pecans, 1 bundle hides, 18 do. leather and 705 sacks cotton seeds. Total exports-1,276 bales of cotton, 9 do. wool, 168 beeves and

The chess match by telegraph between New York and Philadelphia was resumed last night at the Merchants' Exchange. Seven more moves were played, when the game was adjourned to next Saturday evening. We give the game, which abounds in intricate positions, elsewhere, which chess students would do well to study. At present the New Yorkers seem to have an advantage.

The Board of Emigration Commissioners held their regular weekly meeting at the accustomed place vesterday afternoon, Gulian C. Verplanck in the chair. There were also present Mayor Tie mann, of New York, and Mayor Powell, of Brook lyn, and the Health Officer. Mayor Tiemann pro sented a report from the Committee on Construction showing the progress which has been made in the several offices and residences of the employes at Quarantine, and asking for the sum of \$1,800 to further operations. Referred to a committee, with power. On motion of Mayor Tiemann, it was resolved that, in consequence of renewed threats on the part of the Staten Island people to fire the new erections, the necessary notice be given to the sheriff of the county. The weekly state ment showed an increase of 414 upon last week the balance of commutation fund being \$24.815 57

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday prominent merchant furnished the pecessary amount of ball (\$10,000) fixed by the District Attorney and Judge Russell in the case of Robert Cairns, the policeman who shot John Hollis, desperate character, who attempted to escape whereupon the accused was liberated. Subsequently the Grand Jury came into court, after exa mining the facts of the case and failing to find an in dictment. The trial of Nancy Wood, for arson in the I set degree, occupied the whole day, and resulted in the conviction of the prisoner of the second grade of that offence. She will be sentenced or

This being Thanksgiving Day, the law courts will

The coroner's inquest in the case of Richard Bishop, who died at the City Hospital in consequence of injuries received during the collision o the ferry boats at the Peck slip ferry on Friday last, was yesterday post oned until half-past nine o'clock this morning, at which hour the witnesses are requested to be in attendance at the New York

The Board of Education was obliged to adjourt ast evening without doing any business, there no being a quorum of members present.

The receipts of beef cattle during the past week amounted to 4,045 head, showing a decrease of 304 head as compared with the week previous. The demand yesterday was tolerably active, but prices on the average declined about a quarter of a cent per pound, although for the best quality of cattle offered a triffing advance on last week's prices was obtained. There were no really prime cattle on the market. Considering the state of the eather, and also that the poultry season is now in ull blast, a decline in prices of beeves may be reaonably looked for. The demand for milch cows was moderate, but previous rates were maintained Prices ranged all the way from \$20 to \$65, and ever \$90. There was an improved demand for vea calves at 3 c. a 7c., according to quality. The de mand for sheep and lambs was quite brisk, and prices advanced 25c. per head. The quotation are \$2 50 a \$6 50. There was a fair supply of hogo on market, and an upward tendency in prices Prices ranged from 5c. to 53c. per pound.

The cotton market was firmer yesterday, and closed a %c. per lb. advance: the sales embraced about 2,00 bales, chiefly on the spot, and on the basis of 11 1/4c., a which it closed firm. The increase of receipts in th Southern ports since the 1st of September last amounts to 190,000 sales, and the total increase in exports to 64,000 bales, compared with the same period last year. Th mmon grades were more freely offered, and closed, in some cases, at rather easier rates. Wheat was in good demand, and the higher grades were firmer, while sale were made to a fair extent. Corn was more freely pressed on the market by holders, and closed at rather easie rates, with sales of Western mixed chiefly at 74c. a 75c Pork was buoyant and active, and closed at better price sales of mess were made at \$17 50 a \$17 6234, and prin at \$13 75 a \$14. Sugars were steady, with sales of about 400 hhds. Cuba at rates given in another column. Coffewas steady, but quiet. Freights were steady, while en gagements were moderate.

## The Late Elections-The Douglas Conspirator

Our late Northern October and November elections have all been carried against the ad ministration, and with a remarkable degree of harmony the opposition journals, of all parties and factions, are rejoicing over these their wonderful victories, as almost wholly attributable to the Lecompton Kansas policy of Mr. Bu chanan. In this connection, the rejoicings of the Douglas democratic organs, from Philadel phia to Chicago, are particularly enthusiastic and they would have us believe that a spontane ous pepular revolution against the "Lecompton fraud" and the "English bribe" had swept the country from Maine to Minnesota.

We must admit that these disastrous demo cratic defeats are largely due to the Douglas conspirators and deserters from their regular party camp; but we must deny that their treachery and desertion were the results of a patriotic repugnance to the "Lecompton fraud' or "the English swindle." On the contrary, from the highest to the lowest, all these "popular sovereignty" renegades were ac tuated by the revengeful and selfish mo tives which make up the platform of the disappointed office beggar. Thus, one way or another, we might readily specify the disappointments and revenges of Douglas, Walker Stanton, Forney, Haskin, Clark, and all the tribe, concerning the honors, and offices, and spoils and plunder of the federal government. These selfish motives were the real causes which turned these men against the administration; and the "Lecompton constitution," the "English swindle" and "popular sovereignty" were but the convenient pretexts employed to cover up a premeditated rebellion.

From the first day of Mr. Buchanan's occupa tion of the White House, the Southern fire-eaters, discovering, from his inaugural and his Cabinet. that neither fire-eating leaders nor fire-eating absurdities would be permitted to govern his domestic or foreign policy, threatened him with a Southern revolt of the most fearful description. Accordingly, with the first address of Gov. Walker to the people of Kansas, and for some months thereafter, a general bue and cry came up from these Southern malcontents, fiercely denouncing the "treachery and perfidy" of Walker and his master" in reference to Southern rights" in Kapsas. And in all this there was much of the mischief of a deliberate and extensive conspiracy to break down an administration which had dared to assume the management of the government upon its own responsibility. We all know that the projected Southern rebellion signally failed; but the motives of the conspirators were substantially the same as those of this Douglas rebellion of the North-the rain of a President whom they had vainly attempted to rule.

In all these late Northern elections, except New York, the democratic Douglas element was more or less, in open and undisguised co-operation with the black republicans. The contest in Illinois is not an exception, for the Douglas battle there was substantially upon the same platform as that of the republicans-hostility to the Kansas policy of Mr. Buchanan. But while in Pennsylvania and Illinois the Douglas deserters openly took the field against the administration their fellow conspirators of the State of New York disgulsed their treachery under the mantle of friend-hip and confidence. The principal federal officeholders of this city, and the party managers of Tammany Hall, were hand and glove with Douglas and Forney, and in constant communication with them, while professing the warmest devotion to the President. Under such treache rous democratic influences Morgan was elected our Governor, and Clark and Haskin were re-

elected to Congress. This work of treachery was actively inau gurated at Syracuse, under the management of Dean Richmond, Peter Cagger, Erastus Corning. and the clique of the Albany Argus, in the insult ing expulsion of the anti-Tammany delegates of this city. The pretence was the consolidation of the party; but the object was the demoralization and defeat of the party, and for the benefit of Seward and Douglas. This did not at first appear, and until within a week or two of the election the general impression on all sides was that Parker would be chosen Governor by a bandsome plurality. But as the election drew nigh, the seeds of democratic discord sown at Syracuse and in Tammany Hall began to develope their fruits, and from that moment it was mani fest that the administration was betrayed, and

that the State was turned over to the enemy. Like the "sherris sack" of Falstaff, this Douglas

conspiracy "hath a two-fold operation in It," although not exactly of the same exhilarating character. First, the leading conspirators have had their revenge to gratify; and secondly, they have sought to turn it to a profitable account in view of the re-organization of the democracy in 1860, in the sanctuary of the Charleston Convention. But in the first and in the second consideration, under the programme adopted and thus far pursued, the paramount object involved is what Forney facetiously calls the "Tylerizing" of the present administration; in other words, the work comprehended by these men demands, first of all, that Mr. Buchanan shall be read out of the democratic church, as John Tyler was read out of the old whig party. Then, but not till then, will the

What, then, should be the policy of the administration? Clearly, the policy of the guillotine to every leading officeholder implicated in this Douglas conspiracy, here and elsewhere. We perceive that the removal of Collector Schell is now imperiously demanded in certain quarters, as a just penalty for his alleged neglect of duty in regard to our late elections. We believe, however, that if guilty at all, of remiseness as a partisan, the Collector is the least guilty of our federal officials, and that if he is to be dismissed the whole batch should be turned out of doors and a new set appointed, from the Collector down to the Naval Storekeeper. The administration may hesitate at this sweeping operation, but it will be infinitely better as a cure for the disease than any partial application of the knife.

Nor need there be any hesitation in this thorough work of reform. The administration, in the results of these fall elections, has seen its worst days. Nor has it sugtained any important damages which it may not repair. Even in his approaching annual message to Congress Mr. Buchanan, upon new measures and questions of legislation, domestic and foreign, may, and most probably will, present a schedule of recommendations which will entirely overshadow the slavery agitation and all parties and factions concerned therein. Thus, on or before the meeting of the Congress of December, 1859, the demo cracy and the opposition factions may undergo such processes of reorganization as will utterly supersede the plans and calculations of Seward Douglas and all the other Kansas and nigger agitators of the day.

PARTY NOMINATIONS FOR COMPTROLLER. There are already three candidates in the field for the office of City Comptroller. George H. Purser is the nominee of Tammany Hall, Stephen P. Russell is the candidate of the Tammany outsiders or self-styled regulars, and Robert T. Haws is the choice of the republicans. Were this trie put into a mortar and treated after the most approved formula of the pharmacopæa, we do not believe that the extract of their three carcasses would make one sound man. We might analyse their antecedents, if it was necessary; but we do not see that there is anything to be gained by it. The only observation which their selection suggests is that the parties whom they represent are all eagerly seeking to secure their share of the city spoils, and that in this spirit they have put the right men in the right place.

From present appearances we do not see the least likelihood of the movement for corporate reform assuming a practical character. The taxpayers have, to be sure, issued a manifestobut it amounts to nothing. It denounces explicitly enough the abuses and oppressions under which we are suffering, but it steers clear of the conclusions to which its own statements point. It suggests no plan of action, devises no remedy. Like the Irish repealers, the taxpayers' committee are content with establishing a grievance and living upon it. The only practical result of their organization has been the appointment of two tion will no doubt prove so profitable to the parties selected that they will take care that their grievances shall be long lived. Like a suit in chancery, the protection of their interests will furnish handsome incomes to several generations of lawyers. These cormorants never willingly let go their hold of a good thing, and the manner in which this sinecure has been created shows that it is susceptible of protracted pickings.

If it ever was intended that the taxpayers' movement should lead to substantial reforms in the management of our city affairs, no more effective plan of neutralizing that intention could have been hit upon than the arrangement to which we refer. It would seem as if the direction of this organization had been purposely assumed by men to defeat its objects, or, at all events, to divert it from any very dangerous activity. Considering the large amount of party spoils that were imperilled by it, we are justified in arriving at the conclusion that our leading city politicians have had a bond in imparting to the plans of the association the harmless direction they have taken.

All the fine anticipations formed of the result of this movement are, therefore, to all appearance destined to be disappointed. Between this and the day of election nothing is likely to be done, unless, indeed, the general body of taxpevers should be moved to indignation at the manner in which their interests are being frittered away, and resolve to concentrate their strength in a vigorous effort. Of a spontaneous explosion of this kind we confess we can see no present probability, so we shall have to resign ourselves for some time longer to wholesale peculation, bad government, dirty streets, and continually increasing and oppressive taxation.

A HARD WINTER FOR THE POOR-STOPPAGE or Public Works.-In a few weeks from now the winter will be hard upon us, and a good deal of the outdoor work now in operation will have to be stopped, and many thousands thrown out of employment. This is a bleak prospect for the poor. On the Central Park alone there are emplayed some four thousand men-two thousand eight bundred on the Park proper, and over a thousand on the new reservoir. When the frost comes the larger portion of these must be discharged, and so it will be to some extent with the employés on nearly all kinds of work. After the recent hard times we fear that working men have not been able to lay anything by for a rainy day, and the probability is that we shall witness much privation and suffering during the coming season, unless the charitably wealthy extend bounteous largesses to the needy.

TOM THUMB ON CHINA.—One of our cotempo raries, who may be appropriately called the Tom Thumb of the newspapers, has worked himself into a terrible stew about a very small matter, and is continually crying out, "Has anybody seen the China treaty we published? will anybody notice the China treaty we published? has any body stolen the China treaty we published?" Some of our graver cotemporaries have noticed

the little fellow's outcries, and have condescended to r ply to them, when they merited a reply just about as much as an outery by Barnum's Tom Thumb would have merited one. The little fellow's wind organ is blown to its utmost in vain; nobody cares a fig about its treaty, for the HERALD published some ten days or a fortnight since, and spread before the whole world, all the material points of that treaty and those made between China and all the other great Powers of Christendom.

### Manager Vilman and the "Three Hungry Astronomers have discovered spots on the

sun. There are periods when the glory of

the moon is obscured. The solar system not perfect. The celestial bodies are eccentric in their conduct. The earth itself, which we inhabit, has its little irregularities—such as volcanoes and earthquakes. As with the terrestrial and celestial bodies, so with the animal creation; and man, the king of all, even in his highest developement, is not exempt from the common lot. The greatest statesmen, the most distinguished artists, and the bravest captains have always made almost as many mistakes as they have gained successes. The career of the first Napoleon, splendid as it was, was not free from errors of judgment. It is not to be wondered at then, that the little Napoleon of the Opera should have some spots on his sun, and that the star of his destiny should sometimes make tracks in eccentric directions. It would be wonderful if, with his astonishing success, and the superior tact with which he has gained it-the dashing brilliancy of his coups-he should not have left some joints of his armor open to the lance of envy, malice or hatred. Such is the fact. Ullman has quarrelled with some of the critics, oyster house and otherwise. As a rule, quarrels are mistakes. But sometimes a gentleman accidentally gets at loggerheads with his valet, or his bootblack, or his cook; sometimes he kicks them out. So with the man of the Academy. He got at loggerheads with some of the critics, quarrels ensued, and he kicked them out. Especially, and palpably, and unmistakeably, did he kick out three hungry Frenchmen. Of course we mean kick in a figurative sense. The idea of proceeding physically with a hungry Frenchman would be absurd. Well, what do the three hungry Frenchmen do? Cut off from their free admission to the Opera, they howl like hyenas on a short allowance, or young men about town when asked to a party where there's no supper. They tear their hair, they beat their breasts, they mourn, and groan, and rave, in a way that is especially French and exceedingly amusing. They pour out hogsheads of wrath upon the manager of the Opera, and don't hesitate at a felsehood or two to injure an artist or prejudice the director. That was good fun for the three hungry Frenchmen; but fun must not be all on one side. So the manager has taken up the pen and polished off the three hungry Frenchmen. Here is the Napoleonic pronunciamiento, sharp,

short, savage, as any of the Little Corporal's effusions: Voila!\_

THE MANAGER TO THE HUNGRY TRENCHMEN.

In the Coursies des Dots Units of last Monday appeared an article charring me with solling more tickets for the two-lest motivers than the Academy could hold. I give that assertion a flat uental. The Academy could hold. I give that assertion a flat uental. The Academy sents comfortably 4,000 persons, and there have been on several occasions over 5,000 in that building. Seeing last Saturday so many ledde—who did not like to go up to the amphitheatre—standing in the passages and lobbies. I had the sale of tickets stopped when the number sold reached 3,000.

and read above. An account opportunity to state that for over a year past I have been only stacked in that paper in the most maintained manner. As the Courtier des Raid Units it too insignificant to do either good or larm, I never would have noticed term; buthers attecks are not confined to me-all my artists are manifed in the same public way, and the chivalrous editors have particularly singled out Mile. Piccolominity, when they not only insult in the grossess manner, but annoy her by sending the pager the office wrappers to be appartment.

I have not the least doubt that this infamous conduct towards a young and antiable girt will be condemned by the public, and it is only just that this fact should be made known by me.

The French paper enorged an correctable position as long as it

not it is only just that this fact should be made known by me. The French paper enjoyed an curvable position as long as it is in the hands of Ms. Osiliardet. But since that gentlemn and out it has been controlled by three hungry Frenchmen, not in their hands it has lost all its influence, has devinded own to a very small circulation, and is repudiated by all resectable Frenchmen, who are justly ashamed that it should be considered the organ of a powerful ration. These three many Frenchmen are—Trobriand, formerly a resident of ours, in France, the second a Massacras, haft a Frenchman and it's Spaniard; the third, and, thank God, last, is Laussie, the coprision, who tells everythour, with team to his exception.

tonia in trained the second absences, that a Frenchman and half a Spaniard; the third, and, thank God, last is Leassie, the proprietor, who tells everybody, with lears in his eyes, that Masserna, his pail editor, rules him with an iron hand, that he is, bound by contract to let Trobriand write what he pleases, that he has to pay him \$25 a week, and that he cannot get rid of him before need May.

I have had the miniortune to displease all of them. Trobriand, because I will not permit may artists to sing at this sugar and water solvens, and to be black mailed to the time of a comple of sirs and a due; per week, Lassale, because I on not advertise as largely in his naper as in the literatur. Prime. Trobriand, because I only the most accordance of the complete of sirs and a due; per week, Lassale, because I one of a complet of sirs and a due; per week, Lassale, because I one of a complete of sirs and a due to the district of the complete of the com B ULLMAN.

This remarkable exposé, the points of which have been discussed in the saloons and lobbies of the Opera, opens to the public view a new chapter in the career of the musical critics of Manhattan. We have been during several years. keeping a sharp eye upon the oyster house critics, who pretended once to give the law to the Opera, and, without claiming too much for ourselves, we can still say that they have been brought down to their proper level. But here we have a new cabal, organized by three hungry Frenchmen, upon an entirely new basis, happily denominated sugar and water criticism-sugar and water, the expensive beverage affected by Frenchmen who dine at one pence a head and pocket a lump of the toothsome luxury. Why, alongside of the sugar and water critics the debrie of the oyster house clique rises absolutely to the level of comparative respectability. Why, it is meaner than the free feed system of the Sunday papers, and smaller than the existence of the Fifth avenue aristocracy with seven dollars a month butcher's bills. Inviting artists to a soirée, forcing them to sing-after the fashion of the British Mozeenas, who asked Paganini to dinner and then inquired why he did'nt bring his fiddle-and then sugaring and watering all bands. We have heard of weak tea criticism, but the sugar and water article is several degrees lower than the faintest infusion of the mildest Southong. The and sucre aroma will adhere to the skirts of the three hungry Frenchmen more tenaciously than the odor of garlic, which adhereth to the Gaul closer than a brother. It will rise up in their absinthe, poison their kirsch, embitter their dominoes, and sharpen the salad of their existence. The record of their tremendous riots over the precious parquette tickets will go down to posterity side by side with the chronicles of the glorious victories of Ullman. Sugar and water on one side, vinegar on the other-fun all around for the appreciative public, with its quiet grin. But to leave the manager to deal with the three

hungry Frenchmen-he who craves for the advertisements, he who gives the sugar and water soirées, and makes it a sine que non that artists shall sing for him or be ignored in the Courrier-and, apropes, they say that there is still another critic who is grand in the soirée business strictly business in the latter case-or he with the inordinate appetite for tickets, probably to sell them to buy sugar and water for soirfer like those of his confree-let them go; Ullman can take care of them. The only serious objection to the affair is that the Frenchmen should be so cowardly, so despicable

and so mean as to attempt to take their revenge on the manager by false personal attacks upon the bright fame of so admirable an artist, and so altogether estimable a person as Mile. Piccolomini. What gentleman would be guilty of such a piece of meanness as to send, under his own seal, a malicious attack upon a lady to the person abused? We are quite confident that such conduct will not be sustained by the French people of this city. Their proverbial politeness pretermits the possibility of their doing so. The Courrier itself has no standing, but small circulation, and is not in any sense what it pretends to be the organ of the French population of New York. Even the sugar and water may be withdrawn from the three hungry Frenchmen if they do not have a care. If they libel women to revenge themselves upon men, they may find an émeute in a quarter where they least expect it. Their conduct has opened the way for the establishment of a French organ of the first class, and if they do not mend their manner we should not be surprised to see it. What will become of the three hungry Frenchmen! Salt and water, repentance and ashes, will be their portion, miserable animals as they are.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.-In another column will be found reports of the mass meetings held in San Francisco and Santa Clara to celebrate the arrival of the first overland mail across the plains. It will be seen that this event has thrown the people of California into a perfect ecstacy of joy, and that they augur from it the most important benefits to their State. In their gratefulness for this prospect they have paid high honors to the gentleman despatched by us to give a description of the first trip, and said many handsome things of our enterprise. which it is unnecessary for us to repeat. The act which the California people set such a high estimate upon is only an ordinary feature of the policy of a first class journal like the HERALD. which stops at no cost or risk to secure for its readers the earliest and most authentic information on all matters connected with the public interests.

The overland route may be considered success, in point of time and facility of travel. It appears that the train reached San Francisco in twenty-three days and twenty-three and a half hours from St. Louis. This time is shorter by one day than that agreed upon by the contract of the company. When the Tehuantepec route is opened. it will be travelled in a shorter time than the St. Louis road; but for some time there will most probably be a rivalry between them. The London Post, in an article which we publish in another column, comments favorably on the projected Pacific Railroad through Canada to Vancouver, and predicts that it will be more successful than any route through the United States. It remains to be proved whether the energy and perseverance of our people cannot outrun our neighbors across the line. The success of the Butterfield line over the Plains, promises well to begin with.

MESSAGE OF THE MAYOR OF BALTIMORE.-In view of the recent outrages and murders in Baltimore, the Mayor of that city has just transmit ted a message to the Common Council, urging the necessity of increased vigilance on the part of the authorities in maintaining the supremacy of the laws. Mayor Swann attributes the lawlessness which pervades the city of Baltimore to several causes—the warfare against the organized government by what he calls a partisan press, among others, which, he says, has paralyzed the arm of authority. The existence of low drinking houses, the carrying of concealed weapons and the defective organization of the criminal courts contribute also to strengthen the cause of rowdyism and violence. There is no doubt that in Baltimore, as well as in this and other large cities of the Union, the weak with which malefactors can escape the penalty of their crimes by means of legal shifts and quibbles has done more than anything else to swell the catalogue of crime

## THE LATEST NEWS.

Our Special Washington Despatch.
HE FORTHCOMING MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT—
THE BRITISH IN NICARAGUA—ANOTHER OVERLAND
FACIFIC MAIL ROUTE WANTED, ETC., ETC.

Washington, Nov. 17, 1358.
It is understood that the President will in his messag recommend Congress to provide for the construction of railroad through the Territories, to connect California with the Atlantic States, leaving it to the States on either side to make the connection entirely across the continent. The practicabilty of the El Pase route having been demonstrated by the successful operations of the Overland Mail Company, Texas has already provided for a road to E Paso, and will do more if necessary. California would doubtless make provision to connect at its Southern limits Such views, and others considered as pertinent, will doubt less be submitted in the President's message. The President has no preference of route beyond what facts demon strate as the one most practicable

It has been stated in regard to the Walker movement and Niearagua, that Lord Napier has used language to the effect that if the United States government would interfere to prevent the movement, then the British would not actimplying thereby some doubt as to the disposition or ability of our government to act, and also implying that the British would watch to see if we conducted ourselves well in this respect, and be governed accordingly. If it be so-as newspapers pretending to speak authoritatively say—I am assured our government, as well as the people would feel insulted by such an estentatious implication or

It is understood that members of Congress from the Northwest will make a great effort this session to open a mail route to the Pacific, by way of Minnesota and Orego and Washington Territories, similar to the Southern route They assert that the service can be performed on tha route in fifteen or sixteen days.

Representatives and other gootlemen from Occorn and Washington doubt as to the Indian subjugation being as complete as generally supposed. While the backbone of bostildies is broken, they think all difficulties are no

It will be urged upon the Secretary of War to orde General Harney, when he returns, to come with a force of six or seven hundred men, or with whatever force may be ordered, by an overland northern route. It is such such a force, starting in May, would have no difficulty, as settle ments and posts where supplies could be obtained extend on both sides of the mountains to within a few hundred iles of each other. Besides, it would have an exceller effect upon the numerous tribes of Indians along our north west frontier, and facilitate the opening of that region. Samuel Byington, who lately resigned the position of Master Armorer at Harper's Ferry, has been re appoint ed in the same department of the service.

THE GENERAL NEWSPAPER DESPATOS.

Private letters just received here from Tucson, Arizona the overland mail, dated October 27, say that a new olution has broken out in Sonora against Governor Pohiera and in favor of the Zuloaga government. General Sandara's sons had escaped from jail and taken refuge with other political exiles near Tubac. In Arizona it wa believed that this revolution would be more virulent than any heretofore, and successful against Peschiera. Lieutenant Maury had returned from Guayamas and

Tucson, and gone on a visit to the gold diggings on Glia river, which are said to be very rich. One hundred men were making large wages there, and considerable excitement existed in Southern California on the subject. The Apaches were again becoming troublesome, having iven off considerable stock. They were also giving much

annoyance to the Overland Mail Company, and had killed ne man and wounded another, almost on the high rose from Tucson to Tubac. Military protection was much need ed. A considerable number of emigrants had come in du ing the season, and many new settlements had been made. Tucson was full of Americans. The same letter, in speak ing of the late rebellion in Guayamas, says it termina by the surrender and flight of the authorities.

The State Department has received information of the leath of Samuel Burge Rawte, of Pennsylvania, United States Consul at Macao

A petition, numerously signed, was recently received here, asking the government to take vigorous measures to procure satisfaction from Peru for the seizure of the Ame rican vessels Georgette and Lizzie Thompson, and the maltreatment of their officers and crews; but our government had anticipated the application, and is earnestly pressing the question to a settle

An answer has been sent to the Collector at Mebile, in reply to his inquiry as to whether he should give a clear ance to emigrant vessels, but for prudential reasons its

enor is for the present concealed Information has reached here that a large number of will not be permitted to leave for Nicaragua unless they succeed in eluding the vigilance of the United States

Walter Forward has been appointed United States farshal for Oregon Territory.

Arrival of the Overland Mail-Two Days Later from California.

CONDITION OF THE OVERLAND ROUTH—GEN. HARNEY'S DEPARTURE FOR OREGON—KARTHQUARE AT SAN FRANCISCO—STAMPEDE OF THE FRASER RIVER FMURANTS, ETC., ETC.

St. Louis, Nov. 17, 1868.

The eleventh Overland Mail, with dates of 22d October, rom San Francisco, arrived last night, on schedule time

bringing three through passengers.

The road was found in excellent condition until the mass sached Texas, and the stock was in fine order, except on the desert. Stations were fast springing up, and accomons along the route rapidly increasing. Applica tions for passage exceed the ability of the company to accommodate, and the route is rapidly increasing in favor as a thoroughfare for travel to the Atlantic States.

Gen. Harney started for Oregon on the 20th. The steamer Oregon left for Ventors on the \$2d, for the purpose of conveying the Tehuantepec mail to Acapulco, where the Pacific Mail Steamship Company receives it. A shock of an earthquake was felt at San Francisco on he morning of the 21st. Hon. J. C. McKibben, before leaving San Francisco for

Washington, sent a challenge to Geo P. Johnson, after the atter was confined in jail. General Clarke was about establishing a temporary post

in Klamath county, to protect the citizens against the Ho Most of the passengers who had arrived from New York

destined for Fraser river had gone into the interior California; more than one thousand started in one day. Serious Accident to Senator Broderick. St. Louis, Nov. 17, 1858. Senator Brederick, of California, arrived here. He left

alt Lake October 1, and encountered a great deal of snow

and severely cold weather on the mountains. By the up-

setting of the stage, some distance west of Kansas City.

Mr. Broderick had a rib broken and was otherwise se verely bruised. He also had a foot frozen while passing

through the mountains. News from New Mexico. A despatch from Independence says that the Santa Fe mail of the 25th ult. arrived there on the 14th inst. The mail had to be brought in on mules, the condition of the roads rendering it necessary to leave the wagons on the

### route. No newspapers were brought. The Indian War in Texas.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 17, 1868. The Fort Smith (Ark.) Times, of the 19th inst. says that Lieut. Beale and party were at the North Fork, and Lieuts. Stein and Bell were near Bayou Sell. The Ca manche Indians were very hostile; Buffalo Hump, their chief, had sent word to the Texans that ne would not make peace until every Camanche was killed. It was reported that the Camanches had burned the grass on the Plains, which would suspend Lieut. Beale's operations un spring.

Meeting of the North Carolina Legislature. WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1858. The Legislature of North Carolina convened at Raleigh,

he capital, on Monday, and both branches are full. Henry Clarke, of Edgecomb, was elected Speaker of the Senate. and Thos. Settle, of Rockingham, Speaker of the House Hon. John Hill was elected Clerk of the Senate, and Edward Coutwell of the House. Gov. Bragg's message was delivered on Monday, and was well received. There are several aspirants for the United States Senate, and the election would be made at an early day.

Affairs in New Brumwick.

Winter weather has set in unusually early here. The St. Johns river has been frozen since the 13th inst. solid enough to admit of the passage of light teams. There is also considerable snow in the interior. Business of all kinds is nearly at a stand still, and unless the timber and ship trade revives there cannot fail to be much suffering here during the ensuing winter and spring.

News from the South WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1868. New Orleans papers of Friday last are to hand. The steamship Quaker City left there on that morning on her second trip, with mails and passengers for the On Thursday nearly 3,000 bhds. Louisiana sugar were

Fatal Botler Explosion.

ceived in New Orleans.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Nov. 16, 1864. A locomotive, near Newbern, N. C., exploded her soiler on Monday, killing the engineer and brakeman and seriously wounding two others. The New Sloop-of-War Hartford.

Borros, Nov. 17, 1868. Orders have been received here to launch the new

doop-of-war Hartford, from the Charlestown Navy Yard. Fire at Milledgeville, Ga.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Nov. 16, 1858.

Layfayette Hall, in this place, was destroyed by fire today. The loss is partially insured in the Æina Company. The fire was accidental.

The Weather at Montreal. MONTREAL, Nov. 17, 1858. The sleighing continues good. The thermometer a ight o'cleck this morning indicated twenty-two degrees

above zero.

Departure of the America. The steamship America sailed shortly after ten o'clock this morning, with forty-eight passengers for Liverpool and twenty-one for Halifax, and about \$7,000 in specie.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements. SAVANNAH, NOV. 18, 1858

The United States much steamship Augusta arrived at her whatf at two o'clock this afternoon. All well. SAVANNAH, NOV. 17, 1858 The screw steamship Huntsville, of Cromwoll's time, arrived at five o'clock on the morning of the 16th inst.

PRILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PRILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PRILADELPHIA, Nov. 17, 1858.
Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State fives, no sales,
Reading Railroad, 26, Morris Canal, 49%, Long Island
Railroad, 11%, Pennsylvania Railroad, 42%.

Cotton—Sales to day 11,500 bales, at a decline on all the iner qualities. Holders offer, but show no disposition to press sales. Midding 11c. a 11½c. Corn 70c. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool stiffer, but not quotably higher.

higher.

Barrimors, Nov. 17, 1859.

Floor active, at \$5 for Ohio. Wheat active and steady:
reds, \$1 16 a \$1 25; whites, \$1 25 a \$1 50. Corn dulinew white, 61c. a 65c.; yellow, 68c. a 75c. Provisions
are beid drmly; but there is nothing doing, owing to light
stocks. Whiskey broyant large sales of Ohio at 225c.

PRILADELPINA, Nov. 17, 1858.

Flour quiet. Wheat steady; for good white, \$1.38 a
\$1.40; red, \$1.30. Corn scarce: old vollow, \$6c.; new,
75c. Coffee—Rio, \$11\cdot\_c\$c. a \$1\cdot\_c\$c. a \$5c.

Flour steady and firm; receipts moderate. Wheat quiet: sales 2,000 bushels white Canadian at \$1.25, 3,300 bushels red Ohio at \$1.20. Corn dull: sales were confined to car tots at 75c. Barley quiet; business dull: sales 6,500 bushels good Canada West at 90c.; 3,700 bushels lake shore at 70c. Shipmente—25,000 bushels corn, 25,000 bushels wheat, 12,000 bushels barley.

BUFFALO, NOV. 17—1 P. M. Flour firm demand fair supply light; sales: 600 oble.

Burrato, Nov. 17—1 P. M.
Fiour firm, demand fair; supply light; sales: 600 oblactor of the and Indiana, at 35 50 a 85 66. Wheat firm, demand fair; sales: 20,000 bushels, at 76c for Chicago apring, 37c, for Miwankie chu, and 31.10 for red Ohio. Core quiet and steady at 62c. a 63c. Barley dull at 60c. a